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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/404,427	09/23/1999	SHINJI NODA	450127-02216	8354
20999	7590	07/15/2005	EXAMINER	
FROMMERM LAWRENCE & HAUG 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL. NEW YORK, NY 10151			ZAND, KAMBIZ	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2132		

DATE MAILED: 07/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/404,427	NODA, SHINJI
	Examiner Kambiz Zand	Art Unit 2132

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 April 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2,4-13,15-23 and 25-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1, 2, 5-7, 10-13, 16-18, 21-23, 26, 28 and 31-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 4,8,9,15,19,20,25,27,29 and 30 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

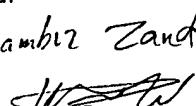
Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Kambiz Zand


Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this section can be found in the prior office action.
2. The prior office actions are incorporated herein by reference. In particular, the observations with respect to claim language, and response to previously presented arguments.
3. Claims 3, 14 and 24 have been cancelled.
4. Claims 1, 12 and 22 have been amended.
5. Claims 1-2, 4-13, 15-23 and 25-34 are pending.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 04/18/2005 have been fully considered and they are persuasive, however the arguments presented and in the light of the specification only relates clearly to claims 4, 8, 9, 15, 19, 20, 25, 27, 29 and 30 and therefore the rejections of the above claims have been withdrawn.

Addition of limitations "disk playback apparatus" into the independent claims do not change the fact that "disk playback apparatus" represent a device, which has been addressed by the references used in the rejections as it was addressed in the previous office action

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. **Claims 1-2, 5-7,11, 22-23, 26, 28, 32, 33 and 34** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kutaragi et al (6122739) in view of Jones et al (6363164 B1).

With regards to Claims 1, 33 and 34, Kutaragi et al meets the limitation performing an absolute authentication process for authenticating a recording medium with information for authentication being recorded in a predetermined position therein, according to a first rule at a predetermined time and wherein said first rule is that normal authentication is declared in said absolute authentication process if the information for authentication is detected as being recorded in said predetermined position " on column 1, lines 32-40, and executing a program transferred from said recording medium if normal authentication is declared in said absolute authenticating process" on column 2, lines 18-36., and performing an arbitrary authentication process for authenticating said recording medium according to a second rule at an arbitrary time" on column 2, lines 8-12. Kutaragi et al however does not meet the following limitation: The limitation of while executing said program, wherein said second rule is that normal authentication is declared in said arbitrary authentication process if the information for authentication is detected as being not recorded in arbitrary positions other than said predetermined position" is met by Jones et al in the abstract and on paragraphs 172, 173 and 177. The abstract talks about the

presence of a discrimination unit. This implies that the discrimination unit discriminates between information that reveals or fails to reveal authenticity of the currency bill. In paragraph 173, the location of the thread within the bill is used as an authenticating feature. In paragraph 177, normal authentication is declared when the threads, i.e.

the authenticating feature, are not found in the center of the bill, i.e. in, an area where it should not occur. Hence, the absence of the thread in an area it is not supposed to be present is interpreted as an authentic bill.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Jones et al within the system of Kutaragi because checking an area of the disc where an authenticating feature should be absent leads to a more thorough and reliable authentication process.

With regards to Claim 2, the limitation wherein said absolute authentication process is performed when said recording medium starts being accessed for the first time, and said arbitrary authentication process is performed at least once after said absolute authentication process" is met by Kutaragi on column 2, lines 4-17.

With regards to Claim 5:

The limitation (wherein said first rule in said absolute authentication process is that

normal authentication is declared if a signal indicating that the information for authentication is recorded in said predetermined position is received" is inherently met by Kutaragi, column 1, lines 32-40. Kutaragi however does not disclose an arbitrary authentication process that declares a normal authentication when the authenticating information is not found. Jones et al however discloses this as shown below.

The limitation said second rule in said arbitrary authentication process is that normal authentication is declared if a signal indicating that the information for authentication is not recorded is received" is met by Jones et al, abstract and paragraph 172-173, 177. in paragraph 177, normal authentication is declared when the threads, i.e. the authenticating feature, are not found in the center of the bill, i.e. in an area where it should not occur. Hence, the absence of the thread in an area it is not supposed to be present is interpreted as an authentic bill.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Jones et al to the teachings of Kutaragi because checking an area of the disc where an authenticating feature should not be in leads to a more thorough and reliable authentication process.

With regards to Claim 6:

The limitation comprising the step of employing access means for accessing said recording medium and outputting a normal signal if the information for authentication is recorded in said predetermined position" is met by Kutaragi, column 1, lines 32-40.

The limitation said absolute authentication process comprising an absolute decision process for declaring normal authentication if said normal signal is received" is inherently met by Kutaragi, column 2, lines 4-17.

Kutaragi however does not disclose an arbitrary authentication that indicates an abnormal authentication whenever a normal signal is received. Jones however discloses this as discussed below. The limitation said arbitrary authentication process comprising an arbitrary decision process for declaring an abnormal authentication if said normal signal is received" is met by Jones et al, abstract and paragraph 172-173. Jones implies that if the threads are found in the areas that they are not expected to be in, a normal signal is sent out. This normal signal implies that the authenticating feature, i.e. the thread is absent which can be interpreted as an abnormal authentication.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Jones et al to the teachings of Kutaragi because checking an area of the disc where an authenticating feature should be absent leads to a more thorough and reliable authentication process.

With respect to Claims 7 and 28, the limitation said recording medium comprises a disk-type recording medium, the information for authentication being modulated radically of said recording medium and recorded therein" is met by Kutaragi on column 1, lines 63-67 and column 2, lines 1-3.

With regards to Claim 11, the inherited limitation regarding absolute and arbitrary authentication has already been discussed in Claim 1. The limitation displaying information representing an authenticated result of either said absolute authentication process or said arbitrary authentication process" is met by Kutaragi on column 4, lines 59-61.

With regards to Claim 22, the limitation an entertainment apparatus for performing processing operations using programs and data reproduced from a recording medium" is met by Kutaragi et al, on column 3, lines 55-67 and column 4, lines 1-22. Further limitation is similar to Claim 1 limitation and hence its rejection can be found therein.

With regards to Claim 23, the limitation wherein said absolute authentication means comprises means for performing said absolute authentication process according to said first rule when said recording medium starts being accessed for the first time, and said arbitrary authentication means comprises means for performing said arbitrary authentication process according to said second rule at least once said absolute authentication process" is met by Kutaragi et al, column 2, lines 4-17.

With regards to Claim 26, its limitation is similar to Claim 5 limitation and hence has already been discussed above.

With regards to Claim 32, its limitation is similar to Claim 11 limitation and hence has already been discussed above.

8. Claims 12, 13, 16, 17 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)as being unpatentable over Timmermans et al (5737286) in view of Jones et al (6,363, 164 B1) in further view of Kutaragi et al (6 122739).

With regards to Claim 12, Timmermans et al meets the limitation of disk playback apparatus for playing back information on a disk-type recording medium, comprising absolute authentication means for performing an absolute authentication process for authenticating a recording medium with information for authentication being recorded in a predetermined position therein, according to a first rule at a predetermined time" on column 9, lines 44-50; and wherein said first rule is that normal authentication is declared in said absolute authentication process if the information for authentication is detected *as being recorded in said predetermined position*" on column 8, lines 16-20; column 3, lines 44-54, 57-64., and arbitrary authentication means for performing an arbitrary authentication process for authenticating said recording medium according to a second rule at an arbitrary time while said program is executing" on column 9, lines 43-48. Timmermans et al however does not meet the following limitation.

Jones et al meets the limitation of wherein said second rule is that normal authentication is declared in said arbitrary authentication process if the information for authentication is detected as being not recorded in arbitrary positions other than said predetermined position" on paragraphs 172, 173 and 177. Timmermans et al in view of Jones et al however does not meet the following limitation:

The limitation of executing means for executing a program transferred from said recording medium if normal authentication is declared in said absolute authenticating process" is met by Kutaragi et al on column 9, lines 43-48.

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Kutaragi et al within the combination of Timmermans et al and Jones et al because execution of a program after normal authentication is declared the absolute authenticating step gives the user of the disc a Gnawing that is meant to deter an illegitimate user from viewing the copyrighted/protected information.

With regards to Claim 13, the limitation said absolute authentication means comprises means for performing said absolute authentication process according to said first rule when said recording medium starts being accessed for the first time, and said arbitrary authentication means comprises means for performing said arbitrary authentication process according to said second rule at least once said absolute authentication process" is met by Timmermans et al on column 8, lines 16-20 and column 3, lines 44-54 and 57-64.

With regards to Claim 16, its rejection is contained in Claim 12 rejection and hence its rejection can be found above.

With regards to Claim 17:

The limitation access means for accessing said recording medium and outputting a normal signal if the information for authentication is recorded in said predetermined position is met by Timmermans et al, column 9, lines 44-47, 51-53, column 3, lines 51-54. The limitation aid absolute authentication means comprising absolute decision means for declaring normal authentication if said normal signal is received" is met by Timmermans et al on column 3, lines 51-54. Timmermans et al in view of Kutaragi et al however does not discuss an arbitrary authentication process that declares an abnormal authentication when a normal signal is received. Jones however discloses this. The limitation said arbitrary authentication means comprising arbitrary decision means for declaring an abnormal authentication if said normal signal is received" is met by Jones et al, abstract and paragraph 172-173. Jones implies that if the threads are found in the areas that they are not expected to be in, a normal signal is sent out. This normal signal implies that the authenticating feature, i.e. the thread is absent which can be interpreted as an abnormal authentication. It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Kutaragi et al within the combination of Timmermans et al and Jones et al because execution of a program normal authentication is declared from the absolute authenticating step gives the

user of the disc a final warning that is meant to deter an illegitimate user from viewing the copyrighted/protected information.

With regards to Claim 21, the limitation further comprising means for forcibly ending a processing being executed if either said absolute authentication process performed by said absolute authentication means or said arbitrary authentication process performed by said arbitrary authentication means does not result in normal authentication" is met by Timmermans et al, column 6, line 46-53.

9. **Claims 10 and 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over

Kutaragi et al (6 122739) in view of Jones et al (6,363, 164 B 1) in further view of Timmermans et al (5737286).

With respect to Claim 10, the inherited limitation regarding absolute and arbitral authentication processes is met by Kutaragi et al in view of Jones et al and has already been discussed in Claim 1 . The limitation forcibly ending a processing being executed if either said absolute authentication process or said arbitrary authentication process does not result in normal authentication" is met by Timmermans et al, column 6, line 46-53. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Timmermans et al to the combination of Kutaragi et al and Jones et al because a

process is needed to evict the illegal disc so as to prevent it from being illegally copied or played.

With respect to Claim 31, its limitation is similar to Claim 10 and hence its rejection is found above in Claim 10 rejection.

10. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Timmermans et al (5737286) in view of Jones et al (6363164 B1) in further view of Kutaragi et al (6122739).

With regards to Claim 18, the inherited limitation regarding the disk playback apparatus possessing absolute and arbitrary authentication processes has already been discussed in Claim 12 rejection and is met by Timmermans et al in view of Jones et al. Furthermore, the limitation "the information for authentication is modulated racially of said recording medium and recorded therein" is met by Kutaragi et al, column 1, lines 63-67 and column 2, lines 1-3. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Kutaragi et al within the combination of Timmermans et al and Jones et al so as to store the authentication information on the recording medium.

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action (claims 33 and 34). Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

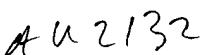
12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kambiz Zand whose telephone number is (571) 272-3811. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (8:00-5:00). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571) 272-3799. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned as (703) 872-9306. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR

or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Kambiz Zand

07/11/2005



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